MIDDLETON STONEY PARISH COUNCIL

Reserves Policy 2025 - 26

INTRODUCTION

Middleton Stoney Parish Council is required to maintain adequate financial reserves to meet the needs of the organisation. The purpose of this policy is to set out how the Council will determine and review the level of reserves.

Sections 32 and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require local authorities to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditures when calculating the budget requirement. However, there is no specified minimum level of reserves that the authority should hold, and it is the responsibility of the Responsible Financial Officer to advise the Council about the level of reserves and to ensure that there are procedures for their establishment and use.

TYPES OF RESERVES

Reserves can be categorised as general or earmarked.

Earmarked reserves can be held for several reasons:

- **Renewals** – to enable services to plan and finance an effective programme of vehicle, equipment and infrastructure replacement and planned property maintenance. These reserves are a mechanism to smooth expenditure so that a sensible replacement programme can be achieved without the need to vary budgets.

- **Carry forward of underspend** - some services commit expenditure to projects but cannot spend the budget in a year. Reserves are used as a mechanism to carry forward these resources.

- **Insurance reserve** – to enable the Council to meet the excesses of claims not covered by insurance.

- **Other earmarked reserves -** may be set up from time to time to meet known or predicted liabilities.

General Reserves are funds which do not have any restrictions as to their use. These reserves can be used to smooth the impact of uneven cash flows, offset the budget requirement if necessary or can be held in case of unexpected events or emergencies.

EARMARKED RESERVES

Earmarked reserves will be established on a **"needs"** basis, in line with anticipated requirements.

Any decision to set up a reserve must be made by the Council.
Expenditure from reserves can only be authorised by the Council.

Reserves should not be held to fund ongoing expenditures. This would be unsustainable as, at some point, the reserves would be exhausted. To the extent that reserves are used to meet short-term funding gaps, they must be replenished in the following year. However, earmarked reserves that have been used to meet a specific liability would not need to be replenished, having served the purpose for which they were originally established.

All Earmarked Reserves are recorded on a central schedule held by the Responsible Financial Officer which lists the various Earmarked Reserves and the purpose for which they are held.

Reviewing the Council's Financial Risk Assessment is part of the budgeting and year-end accounting procedures and identifies planned and unplanned expenditure items and thereby indicates an appropriate level of Reserves.

General Reserves

The level of General Reserves is a matter of judgement and so this policy does not attempt to prescribe a blanket level. The primary means of building general reserves will be through an allocation from the annual budget. This will be in addition to any amounts needed to replenish reserves that have been consumed in the previous year.

Setting the level of General Reserves is one of several related decisions in the formulation of the medium-term financial strategy and the annual budget. The Council must build and maintain sufficient working balances to cover the key risks it faces, as expressed in its Financial Risk Assessment.

If in extreme circumstances General Reserves were exhausted due to major unforeseen spending pressures within a particular financial year, the Council would be able to draw down from its earmarked reserves to provide short-term resources.

Even at times when extreme pressure is put on the Council's finances, the Council must keep a minimum balance sufficient to always pay one month's salaries to staff in General Reserves.

The Opportunity Cost of Holding Reserves

In addition to allowing the Council to manage unforeseen financial pressures and plan for known or predicted liabilities, there is a benefit to holding reserves in terms of the interest earned on funds which are not utilised. This investment income is fed into the budget strategy.

However, there is an **"opportunity cost"** of holding funds in reserves, in that these funds cannot then be spent on anything else. As an example, if these funds were used to repay debt, the opportunity cost would equate to the saving on the payment of interest and the minimum revenue provision, offset by the loss of investment income on the funds.